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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER



The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1962



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For the Year
1962

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Offices, Suffield Street, Middleton

(Tel. : MIDDleton 2024)

Health Offices, adjacent Town Hall, Middleton

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Members of the Health Committee	3
Staff of the Public Health Department	4
Staff—Delegated Health and Welfare Functions	5
Introduction by Medical Officer of Health	6
Part A—Statistics and Infectious Diseases Report	9
Part B—Delegated Health and Welfare Services	20
—Statistical Tables for Part B	29
Part C—Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	48
—Introduction by Chief Public Health Inspector ...	48
—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	50
—Sanitary Inspection of the Area	52
—Housing	58
—Inspection and Supervision of Food	64
—Appendix—Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959	70

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1962/1963

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor J. W. Neve

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. L. Albiston

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor Mrs. E. P. Wellens

Alderman R. Scott

Councillor G. Allen

Councillor Mrs. E. J. E. Bradley

Councillor D. C. Derry

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

Councillor Mrs. A. Mee

Councillor Mrs. G. M. Pugh

Councillor Miss O. Taylor

Councillor F. Whitworth

Co-opted Member:

Dr. J. B. Williamson

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

Medical Officer of Health:

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

E. G. H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D (Obst.), R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Testamur of Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, D.P.A.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

L. H. KERR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. R. LUND, C.P.H.I.E.B.

Clerical Staff:

MRS. M. FLAVELL (Shorthand-Typist)
Miss F. McHUGH (Junior Clerk)
W. HOLLINGWORTH (Pupil Public Health Inspector)
D. S. BRUCE (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Smoke Officer (appointed 16-4-62) :

S. TAYLOR, M.R.S.H., A.M.N.Inst.E.

Smoke Inspector's Cert.,
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice
Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.,

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

L. GALLAGHER (13-8-62)

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

J. B. MACMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.
K. M. NICHOLSON-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed 1-11-62)
I. G. YULE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
E. M. DAKIN, M.B., Ch.B.
(Part-time, seconded from Health Division 14)

Part-Time Consultant Obstetrician:

MARY EVANS, M.D., B.S., (London) B.Sc., (Wales) M.R.C.O.G.

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organiser:

MISS P. OGDEN

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. CHADWICK
D. MACCORQUODALE
D. SHACKLETON
F. A. SHERIDAN
(Part-Time Officers, seconded from Health Division 14)

Psychiatric Social Worker:

MISS A. HOLIDAY, LL.B.
(Part-Time Officer, seconded from Health Division 14)

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

J. E. TAYLOR

Health & Welfare Offices,
Adjacent Town Hall,
Middleton.

Health Department,
5, Suffield Street,
Middleton.

July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1962. In my introductory letter to last year's report I expressed the hope that the new format of it would be welcomed, and I think all members will agree that the additional expense of printing the report stimulated much greater interest in the contents. I hope that future Committees will continue to regard this as a worthwhile investment.

It is now almost routine to record a further increase in population in the Borough during the year, with an estimated mid-year population of 58,460, being an increase of 1,786 on the 1961 (preliminary) Census figure. There was a slight decrease in live births, with a total of 1,148 registered in the year, giving a crude birth rate of 19.6 and an adjusted rate of 17.3, compared with a national rate of 18.0. The adjusted rate is the rate that would apply if the age/sex structure of local population were that of England and Wales as a whole, thus differences in adjusted rates between districts must be due to factors other than the weighting of the local population with large numbers of any particular age group. There was a fractional reduction in total deaths (541), giving a crude death rate of 9.3 per thousand population, and an adjusted rate of 13.6, compared with a national rate of 11.9. There were 31 infant deaths, 7 occurring within twenty-four hours of birth and a further 12 in the remainder of the first week.

In view of the increase of infant deaths recorded as due to "Congenital Malformations" from 4 in 1961 to 9 in 1962, I should perhaps emphasise that none of these were due to malformations resulting from any expectant mother having received the drug Thalidomide. So far as can be ascertained only 1 infant in the Borough has limb deformities apparently due to this drug. One must deprecate the hysterical criticism of the pharmaceutical industry which was precipitated during the summer months with certain sections of the Press and some allegedly responsible bodies completely ignoring the incalculable benefits that the careful research of this industry have provided to the community in the past two or three decades. If we attempt an honest appraisal it is quite clear that any "blame" for the Thalidomide tragedies must be shared between the public for so readily demanding the latest drugs, the medical profession for so readily prescribing them to avoid the stigma of being not "with it" in a therapeutic sense, and the drug manufacturers for yielding to pressure to release their latest products in advance of possible competitors. One of the most respected Professors of Therapeutics in Britain has long enjoined his students to think twice before using therapeutic thunderbolts. It is perhaps time that his message reached the general public.

A total of 498 cases of infectious disease were notified (1,447 in 1961), and the reduction was due to the relative freedom from measles until the end of the year, 308 out of the total of 372 cases of measles, having been notified in November and December. There were no cases of poliomyelitis. One man notified as a possible case of diphtheria was removed to hospital but, fortunately, this diagnosis was not confirmed. The district was free from smallpox, although several outbreaks were reported in the country during the year. Two or three local people had some contact with cases in the West Riding of Yorkshire area, but in no instance was there cause for undue concern.

The functioning of the delegated Health and Welfare services is reported on fully in Part B of this Report, and I do not propose to comment on them in detail here. The Council, as a delegated authority, was asked to submit observations to the County Council on the County ten-year development plan for Health and Welfare services and pressed strongly for the partial rebuilding of Dunford Street Clinic at an earlier date than that originally proposed (1967-8) by the County Council. The case put for increased priority was in part accepted, but there seems little likelihood of any additional premises being provided at an early date, although the County Council have accepted the need for new premises in the Alkrington area and have included this proposal in the latter half of their ten-year programme.

During the year the Council requested that the Health Department make every effort to increase the rate of representation of unfit housing and by a considerable rearrangement in priorities of work a total of 294 properties were represented in clearance areas and a further 9 as individually unfit. One must emphasise that it will only be possible to maintain this rate of representation provided there are sufficient staff to undertake the inspections and also that the whole progress of the housing programme depends on joint work of the Public Health, Surveyor's, and Legal Departments.

At 31st December, there was a total of nearly five thousand houses in operative smoke control areas. The Alkrington No. 7 area (370 houses) and Langley No. 8 area (2,250 houses) became operative on 1st July, 1962. Area No. 9 (Alkrington, 365 houses) was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 10th December, being confirmed in April this year to come into operation on 1st November, 1963. During 1962, survey work was continued in area No. 10 (Langley, 2,250 houses) to be submitted to the Ministry later in 1963. There was considerable criticism of the Council's decision to take legal proceedings against a small number of householders in smoke control areas towards the end of the year. However, it must be appreciated that local Councillors are placed in a most difficult position in discharging their responsibilities under the Clean Air Act and in fairness to the vast majority of householders cannot indefinitely defer action other than the service of warning notices on those not using authorised fuels.

As further explained in Part C of the Report, there was a large-scale reorganisation of arrangements for refuse collection during the year, the Council having accepted the proposal that the refuse collection staff should be paid on a bonus system. Within two months of the introduction of this the standard of service in the Borough was noticeably better, with a regular weekly collection having been maintained in almost every part of the district by the end of the year. There was a long overdue replacement of part of the vehicle fleet, and firm commitments were entered into to replace the remaining old vehicles. The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, together with the Borough Surveyor, pursued detailed enquiries into possible sites for a new refuse disposal plant and preliminary discussions were held with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the provision and financing of such an undertaking.

In the concluding paragraphs of my last Annual Report I paid brief acknowledgment to the late Mr. Thomas Turner, who had been Chief Public Health Inspector of Middleton from November, 1927, to April, 1961. I would be equally remiss if I did not mention here the deep sorrow felt by all his colleagues in the Department at his untimely death in June this year, so soon after his retirement. The high reputation enjoyed by "Turner of Middleton" will long be remembered in Public Health Offices in the North-West.

I must, finally, pay tribute to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the County Medical Officer of Health, and the staffs of both Public Health and Health and Welfare Departments for their willing co-operation and loyal support throughout the year. I must also thank the staff for their assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART A

STATISTICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORT

Table A.1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	32,620
Population at Census, 1961	56,674
Registrar-General's Est. Mid-Year Population (1962)	58,460
Number of Persons per Acre	11.35
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	17,635
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1963	£604,222
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (1962-3)	£2,316/0/9

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LOCALITY

The Borough of Middleton, which forms part of the South-East Lancashire industrial conurbation, lies to the North of Manchester, and is roughly equidistant from the nearby County Borough of Manchester (to the South), Bury (North West), Rochdale (North-East), and Oldham (East). The district is fairly low lying, the original township having developed along the banks of the River Irk, which flows from East to West through the Borough.

The district was formerly almost entirely dependent on cotton spinning for economic prosperity, but in the past decade many of the mills have been closed or adapted for other purposes, and the major industries of the district now include foam rubber upholstery, tobacco manufacture, industrial chemicals, light engineering and preserve manufacture. There is also a long-established brewery. In the last decade the district has seen intensive residential housing development, with its population nearly doubled. There is a limited amount of farming land principally to the North of the Borough.

The town is served by a terminal branch railway from the main Manchester—Rochdale line, and has good road communications with adjacent districts. It is served by regular bus services of the Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale Corporations, and also by the North Western and Ribble companies.

The principal environmental problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are :—

- 1—The still considerable numbers of unfit or sub-standard housing in parts of the district.
- 2—The problems of refuse disposal in a highly urbanised area.
- 3—The atmospheric pollution common to South-East Lancashire.
- 4—The absence of a sewer to the peripheral villages of Birch and Bowlee.

Table A.2

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)		1,148
	Males	Females
Legitimate	544	556
Illegitimate	23	25
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		19.6
Adjusted Rate		17.3
(Comparability Factor, 0.88)		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		4.15
Stillbirths		26
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births		22.1
Total live and still births		1,174
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		31
	Males	Females
Legitimate	16	15
Illegitimate	—	—
Infant Mortality Rates—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		27.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		28.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		19.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		16.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)		38.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births		nil
Total Deaths (all ages)		541
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		9.3
Adjusted Rate		13.6
(Comparability factor, 1.47)		

Table A.3
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1962	1961	1957	1952	1942
Live Births	No.	1,148	1,157	1,118	466	455
	Adj. Rate	17.3	17.8	19.8	14.0	15.8
Stillbirths	No.	26	23	19	14	19
	Rate	22.1	19.5	17	29	40
Total Live and Still Births	No.	1,174	1,180	1,137	480	474
Total Infant Deaths	No.	31	26	28	13	26
	Rate	27.0	22.5	25	28	57
Maternal Deaths ...	No.	nil	nil	nil	nil	6
	Rate	nil	nil	nil	nil	12.65
Total Deaths	No.	541	545	372	414	390
	Adj. Rate	13.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	13.5

Table A.4
INFANT MORTALITY—1962

Causes of Death	Ages at Death				
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total Under 1 year
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	2	—	3	5
Gastritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	3	3	2	9
Other Causes	6	7	—	3	16
Totals	7	12	3	9	31

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The population of the Borough continues to increase, and it appears likely to reach 60,000 within the next year or so. The precise age/sex structure of the population will not be known until the full analysis of 1961 Census is published by the Registrar-General.

The high crude birth rate reflects the high proportion of young married couples in the population, although the adjusted birth rate has fallen from the very high figures recorded in 1955-58.

It will be noted that there has been a rise in total of infant deaths, and in the infant mortality rate during the year. More than half occurred within one week of birth. Less than 25 per cent of these deaths were primarily the result of infections, and more than half were known to have minimal chance of survival at birth.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from Table A.3 giving a comparison of 1962 figures with those of one, five, ten, and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the very substantial change in population over those twenty years.

Table A.5 **DEATHS BY CAUSATION**

CAUSES	1962			1961	1957	1952
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	2	—	2	2	5	11
Tuberculosis — Other	—	—	—	2	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	—	2	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Stomach	5	7	12	13	12	18
Lung and Bronchus	17	5	22	22	19	10
Breast	—	14	14	8	14	12
Uterus	—	7	7	5	1	3
Other	30	21	51	37	30	29
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	1	3	4	3	—	3
Diabetes	1	—	1	5	3	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	22	44	66	72	78	59
Coronary Disease—Angina	63	40	103	98	73	56
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	9	11	3	9	12
Other Heart Disease	23	47	70	61	56	71
Other Circulatory Disease	2	11	13	22	22	17
Influenza	1	2	3	10	5	2
Pneumonia	11	21	32	37	23	13
Bronchitis	19	16	35	49	27	22
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	2	1	3	6	4	3
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	3	5	8	1	2	4
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	2	3	2	4	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	1	2	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	7	4	2
Pregnancy, Child birth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	6	10	8	11	4
Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease ...	19	20	39	42	38	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6	5	7	2
All Other Accidents	7	4	11	12	10	7
Suicide	7	4	11	5	6	10
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	248	293	541	545	472	414

Table A.6

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1962			1961 Total	1957 Total	1952 Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total			
Under 1	16	15	31	26	28	13
1— 4	—	2	2	4	8	1
5—14	6	—	6	3	6	—
15—24	1	1	2	3	{ 22 }	1
25—44	17	8	25	22		17
45—64	81	55	136	131	115	103
65—74	58	77	135	141	152	128
Over 75	69	135	204	215	141	151
Totals	248	293	541	545	472	414

COMMENT ON DEATHS

The death rate is fractionally reduced in the year with 4 less deaths than 1961 in a slightly increased population. The reader will note the considerable difference between the crude rate of 9.3 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 13.6. As explained in my introductory letter this “ adjustment ” is a statistical device to cancel out differences between areas primarily due to unusual age/sex structure of local population.

As in recent years, the principal causes of death were :—

- Diseases of Heart and Circulation 197 deaths
(36.5 per cent)
- Cancer (all sites) 106 deaths
(19.5 per cent)
- Diseases of Respiratory System 70 deaths
(13 per cent)
- Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... 66 deaths
(12 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for four out of five deaths.

From a study of Table A.6 it will be noted that, although the total number of women who died during the year exceeded the total of men (ratio of approximately 6 women to 5 men), yet over 70 per cent of males had died before age 75, while a much lesser proportion (54 per cent) of women died before this age. Expressed in another way, it appears that nearly half the local female population are likely to reach the age of 75, but just over a quarter of local men can expect to do so.

Table A.7

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1962

Notifiable diseases	Total notified Cases in age groups									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	—	—	6	6	2	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	372	21	82	92	168	6	1	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	49	3	8	12	13	1	5	6	1	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	32	—	—	1	2	1	11	10	7	—
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	7	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—
Totals	498	24	94	111	193	12	25	20	16	3

Table A.8 **COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Notifiable Diseases	1962	1961	1957	1952
Scarlet Fever	15	35	39	33
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—
Measles	372	1220	1548	346
Whooping Cough	1	110	245	157
Pneumonia	14	32	26	19
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	10	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	49	4	32	61
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	1	6	6	2
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	2	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	32	20	33	29
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	7	4	4	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	—
Totals	498	1447	1938	658

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL

Total notifications of infectious diseases were about a third of those in 1961, due principally to relative freedom from measles until the last two months of the year.

MEASLES

Of the total of 372 cases, 59 were notified in November and 249 in December—only sporadic cases occurred between 1st January and 31st October. More than two-thirds of the total were aged between 3 and 9; on closer analysis 50 per cent were in the 4 to 7 age group.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Only one case was notified in the Borough—the first time we have ever recorded a unitary figure. One might hope that at last one may be seeing the effect of the routine “triple” immunisation of infants—in an educated community it should be possible to have near-complete elimination of this potentially serious disease.

DIPHTHERIA

Although one “case” was notified in the Borough, this arose in circumstances that reflect credit rather than doubt on modern clinical and laboratory practice. The patient, an adult male, was suffering from a sore throat and the suspicion was aroused by the initial bacteriological report on a throat swab. The diagnosis was not confirmed and the man was discharged from hospital after a few days’ observation.

PNEUMONIA

I must again give some explanation to the perplexed reader who may wonder why 32 people died of Pneumonia (Table A.5), but only 14 were notified as suffering from it (Tables A.7 and A.8). The explanation is that only Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia are notifiable diseases; the majority of deaths are the result of non-notifiable secondary broncho-pneumonia, which frequently supervenes on other illness in the elderly or debilitated.

DYSENTERY

In my last annual report I commented that the 4 cases confirmed in 1961 was “a surprisingly low figure.” The 1962 figure is probably a more realistic one, in that it indicates the present average prevalence of this disease. It does not, however, serve as an accurate indication of the work of the Public Health Department staff in arranging for appropriate investigation of the numerous cases of diarrhoea brought to our attention during the year—a more ready appreciation of the investigations made can be obtained from record of faecal specimens examined (Table A.10).

POLIOMYELITIS

It is gratifying to report that there was no case (nor suspect) in the Borough in 1962—indeed the prevalence in the United Kingdom has been cut dramatically in the past 5 years. Although there has been some improvement in living standards (and housing) in the same period, it seems eminently reasonable to conclude that, as with Diphtheria during the war years, it is the planned campaign of artificial immunisation that has controlled this infection which holds the double threat of high mortality and, for survivors, long-term disability. The introduction of oral (Sabin) vaccine (see Part B “Immunisation and Vaccination”) was a major technical advance in immunology, but, judging from our experience in the past year, it may well be difficult to sustain a high proportion of “artificially immune” in the community, unless the public are periodically reminded of the stable door by the unnecessary loss of two or three horses.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox occurred, or was suspected, in the Borough, although the reader will recollect that a number of outbreaks were reported in different parts of England and Wales

in the first few months of the year. The Bradford (West Riding) outbreak caused a good deal of local apprehension, and the demand for vaccination and re-vaccination was obviously dictated by emotions rather than rational consideration of modern preventive immunology. Yet within 6 months we were again back in the old situation of only some 20-25 per cent of infants having primary vaccination—a totally unsatisfactory situation. One may have respect for the small minority of true conscientious objectors, but the community as a whole is simply not shouldering its responsibilities in this matter and appears in the main to depend on the vigilance of the Port and Airport Health Authorities.

Table A.9

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—44	17	15	4	2	2	—	—	—
45—65	9	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	50		10		4		—	

The reader may again be surprised as to apparent discrepancies between the above table, Table A.5 (Deaths) and Tables A.7 and A.8 (Notifications). The explanations are:—

- 1—That Table A.9 shows all “New Cases” on the local register, while Tables A.7 and A.8 record new cases arising in the district. The discrepancy arises by reason of transfers in and transfers out of the district.
- 2—The 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis Table A.5 represent 2 individuals whose death was due to Tuberculosis as “underlying cause.” The 4 deaths in Table A.9 include those but also 2 other people, known to have tuberculosis, but who died of other causes.

At 31st December, there were a total of 359 cases on the tuberculosis register, a decrease of 28 on the total of 387 at 31st December, 1961.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante-natal clinics are sent either to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital; the Serological Laboratory, Withington Hospital; or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Otherwise, practically all the routine specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

During the year the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Table A.10

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	31
Faeces Specimens	395
Sputum	10
Others	27

Thanks are due once again to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their every-ready co-operation and practical help given to the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS

Middleton Corporation owns the sole swimming bath in the borough. This was constructed in 1938, and consists of a large pool (100ft. x 35ft.) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3in., a smaller children's pool (30ft. x 22ft.) with a maximum depth of 3ft., 16 slipper baths, 4 hot and cold showers, and changing accommodation. Chlorinated Footbaths are provided from the dressing accommodation to the plunge baths.

The baths are supplied with water from the town mains (Heywood and Middleton Water Board), and further treated by sand filtration and chlorination. The water is changed every four hours by filtration. A total of 117,829 bathers used these baths during the year.

During the winter months, the building is closed to bathers and used as a social centre. The slipper baths remain open throughout the year.

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals situated in the borough and patients are admitted to hospitals in the surrounding districts, chiefly Oldham and Manchester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

During the year one elderly male was compulsorily removed to a local Welfare Authority Home on the Order of a local Magistrate under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act (as amended). The man was discharged home within the three-week period specified in the Order.

An application was made to a Justice in one other case, but the Order was not enforced as the patient accepted the advice of her relatives to accept hospital treatment.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw Estate near the Eastern boundary. A total of 125 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1962, and a further 346 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and there are two Deputy Medical Referees.

PART B

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

There are 5 Child Welfare Centres in the Borough; 2 being at School Clinic premises at Durnford Street, Middleton, and Borrowdale Road, Langley, the remaining 3 being open in rented premises in the Alkrington, Rhodes and Middleton Junction areas.

Routine examination of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2, page 30) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets—are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Tables B.3 and B.4, page 31).

Family Planning

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but have arrangements with the Family Planning Association (Middleton and District Branch) and evening sessions are held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, each Monday and alternate Wednesdays. A female doctor is in attendance at these sessions. There are arrangements for case payment in respect of women referred to the Clinic on health grounds by Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

All the provisions for the care of married mothers are also available to unmarried mothers. Further provisions are also made, principally in securing admission to residential accommodation during the later stages of pregnancy. Should an unmarried mother keep her child and seek employment outside home, she is given priority for admission to a County Council day nursery. Health Visitors, Visitors of the Children's Department, and Moral Welfare Workers of the various religious denominations and other voluntary organisations, co-operate closely in this rather difficult work.

During the year 3 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is 5½lbs. or less and during the year 77 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total, 18 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.6, page 33.

Certain equipment for the care of premature infants in their own homes is available for use on loan and is held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, to which Midwives had direct access.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in domiciliary practice during the year.

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Local Authority Day Nurseries

There are no local authority day nurseries within the Borough, but Middleton residents may apply for admission of children, under the age of 5, to day nurseries in adjacent districts administered by Lancashire County Health Division No. 14.

(b) Industrial Day Nurseries

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, the Borough Council had one industrial day nursery registered in the Borough. This nursery, at the Cromer Mill, has been registered as an 80-place nursery since May, 1961. The medical staff of the Borough made regular visits to this nursery during the year.

(c) Child Minders

There were no registered child minders in the Borough during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1962, was 10).

There were 10 District Nurses, all of whom were qualified to administer analgesics.

Miss M. E. Bradbury,
Mrs. C. F. Copland,
Miss F. A. Forshaw,
Mrs. H. Greenfield,
Mrs. C. Hartle,
Mrs. C. N. Holland,
Mrs. F. Hutchinson,
Mrs. I. R. Richards,
Mrs. D. B. Smith,
Miss S. M. Taylor.

During the year the Midwives attended 514 confinements; analgesia was administered in 476 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held two or three times weekly at Durnford Street and Borrowdale Road Clinics. The present accommodation at Durnford Street can no longer be considered satisfactory for this purpose, in particular with the continuing inflow of population in the Alkrington district. The difficulties are principally the lack of sufficient changing accommodation and of provision for reasonable privacy in examination of individual expectant mothers. Plans have been submitted for partial reconstruction of the premises, but are not likely to be carried out

before 1965-66, nor is there at present any hope of a branch purpose-built clinic in Alkrington before 1968.

Blood tests are carried out routinely on all mothers attending the ante natal clinics and blood specimens are submitted to Oldham and District General Hospital and Withington Hospital. Dr. Mary Evans, the Consultant Obstetrician, attends on alternate weeks the ante-natal clinics at Durnford Street and Langley, and her advice is available to Midwives and General Practitioners.

Relaxation classes have been held weekly at Durnford Street Clinic on Tuesday evenings since November, 1961. A Physio-therapist is in attendance and the Medical, Health Visiting and Midwifery staff run a joint weekly education programme at these classes. These evening sessions have been well attended by expectant mothers.

For details of this service see Tables B.7, B.8 and B.9 on pages 34 and 35.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December, 1962, was 16).

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady,
Miss K. Cahill,
Miss R. Deasey,
Miss T. Dunscombe,
Miss J. M. Fletcher,
Mrs. D. Green,
Miss J. Houghton,
Mrs. M. McCoy,
Miss M. M. Switzer.

There were also 3 School Nurses :—

Miss I. Denholm,
Mrs. R. M. Wood,
Mrs. E. Rankin (part-time).

During the year the Health Visitors/School Nurses staff was increased by three members, bringing the total trained staff up to nine, with the addition of two full-time school nurses and one part-time school nurse.

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health work are the main interests of the Health Visitors, and the above additions to the staff have eased the general burden of work, but the special problem arising from the overspill and the care of the aged continue to be time-consuming.

During the year 52 student nurses from Booth Hall Hospital have spent two days each week with the Health Visitors, and one from the Manchester University Community Nursing Course has spent one term gaining practical experience in the area.

During the year, Health Visitors paid 6,566 visits to children under one year of age, and 9,537 visits to children between the ages of one to five years; 277 visits were paid to expectant mothers; 1,143 visits were paid to the elderly and chronic sick.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10, page 35.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Total establishment at 31st December, 1962, was 9).

District Nurses :—

Mrs. H. Ashwell,
Mr. J. D. Begg,
Mrs. M. Burgess,
Mrs. D. Halliwell,
Mrs. H. Henry,
Mrs. I. M. Marr,
Mrs. P. I. Wilson.

State Enrolled Nurses :—

Mrs. E. Burns,
Mrs. A. Newsham.

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough, but the major proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service, however, considerably eases the burden on relatives, undertaking long-term care at home, and reduces the need for General Practitioners to request hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

The nurses arrange to issue, on loan, various articles of equipment required by their patients.

During the year the nurses paid a total of 27,781 visits to individual patients.

Details of the service are given in Tables B.11 and B.12, pages 36 and 37.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year, 3,494 persons, of whom 592 were infants under the age of one year, were given primary vaccination against smallpox. This represents an “acceptance rate” of 52 per cent of infants under 1 year of age. A further 2,339 individuals, of whom 1,656 were over the age of 15 years, were re-vaccinated.

These figures, the highest for many years, were the result of the heavy demand for vaccination in the first few months of the year, following on scattered outbreaks of smallpox being reported from various parts of the country.

For details see Table B.13, page 38.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The majority of infants are now protected in their first year of life by combined immunisation against these three diseases, and this causes minimum disturbances and inconvenience to both mother and child. Other children are, in general, given booster doses against either diphtheria only or with combined material against diphtheria and tetanus. A number of younger children are, for various reasons, immunised with separate antigens.

Detailed figures of such immunisation are given in Table B.14, page 39.

Poliomyelitis

British manufactured oral (Sabin) vaccine was brought into general use in March, 1962, and supplies were excellent during the remainder of the year. Whilst there was initially a considerable demand for this vaccine, partly due to restricted supplies of Salk vaccine in preceding months and partly to ease of administration, there was, unfortunately, no sustained public interest, except for pre-school and school children, later in the year, and the regular monthly open sessions for those between the ages of 16 and 40 have been very poorly attended.

At 31st December, 1962, the number of residents in the Borough who had received two injections of Salk or 3 doses of Sabin vaccine (and may, therefore, be presumed to have a fair degree of resistance) were as follows :—

Born in	Born in	Born in	Total
1943-1962	1933-1942	1932 or earlier	
15,044	2,064	3,635	20,743

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is an Ambulance Station within the Borough, but the Ambulance Service is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14. The vehicles are directed by the radio control centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RADcliffe 3021).

Four ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Middleton Station, which is manned on a 24-hour basis. The vehicles also serve Chadderton Urban District and parts of Failsworth and Royton.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Health Education

Leaflets and booklets dealing with various aspects of Health Education are distributed at the Child Welfare Centres and Clinics, together with poster exhibitions there and at various industrial premises in the Borough. It is, however, probable that the most valuable form of Health Education is in the contact between Health Visitors and individual families and in opportunities for discussion between expectant mothers and their Midwives and Medical Attendants.

Facilities are available for lectures, informal talks, or film displays on various health subjects to interest voluntary organisations, e.g., Women's Guilds or Groups and Youth Clubs; Group Secretaries wishing to enquire regarding this should write to the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Co-operation with Hospital Services

Active co-operation is maintained by the medical staff with the medical staff and almoners of the hospitals serving the Borough and arrangements are made for necessary information to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local authority services.

(c) Convalescence

This service is primarily intended for those requiring a short period of convalescence to restore full activities after a recent acute illness. Vacancies are obtained for approved applicants in private convalescent homes, and on average stay for two weeks. This is not a free service and applicants are assessed on County Income scales. This service should not be confused with holiday accommodation for elderly or chronic sick in County Council homes, nor with School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year 9 adults and 2 children under school age were admitted to convalescent homes—see Tables B.15 and B.16, page 40.

(d) Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic serving the Borough is situated at Oldham and District General Hospital and close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Chest Physician. 41 persons received inoculation with B.C.G. vaccine during the year (this does not include school children given B.C.G. vaccine through the School Health Service). During the year 9 cases received extra nourishment over that which can be obtained by a patient by a grant from the National Assistance Board. Such extra nourishment normally takes the form of extra milk and Horlicks.

There is one Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Mrs. E. J. M. Hollinrake—in the district and her duties include visits to patients at home, arrangements for examination of contacts, reports of environmental and economic difficulties and attendance at the Chest Clinic. For statistical details of this service see Table B.17, page 41. For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Tables B.18 and B.19, pages 41 and 42.

(e) Laundry Service

The service is intended for any sick person in need of constant changes of bed linen and where no family help is available and the soiled linen would not normally be accepted by a commercial laundry.

Laundering is carried out at Oldham and District General Hospital and individual arrangements are normally made through the District Nurse.

This service is not a free service and is chargeable to recipients in accordance with County Council income scales.

During the year, the service was utilised by 22 patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions are held twice weekly—once at Durnford Street Clinic, and once at the Chiropodist's own surgery in view of the limited clinic accommodation. The chiropody service is a free service to men and women of pensionable age, expectant mothers, and registered handicapped persons. A high proportion of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 413 individuals received Chiropody treatment. Of this total 127 were treated at clinic sessions, 108 at

the chiropodyist's surgery, and 178 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.20, page 43.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have continued to increase during the year, and it should be noted that, of 436 patients receiving the service during the year, 354 were aged 65 or over. In many instances the Home Help Service is the only way of assisting elderly people living alone who would otherwise have to be accommodated in old people's homes.

There is no fixed establishment for Home Helps, who are engaged as and when required by the Home Help Organiser (Miss P. Ogden) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements will then be made to investigate individual cases. This service is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales.

At the end of the year 71 Home Helps were employed in the Borough, and details of the service are shown on Table B.21, page 44.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting Night/Evening Helps in the district by reason of high demands on female labour at higher rates of pay. During the year, Night Helps made 70 attendances to 8 patients.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Borough has responsibility for Welfare Services in regard to care of the handicapped, in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act.

Such services are intended to provide for care of handicapped people in their own homes and at social centres run by the local authority themselves or in co-operation with voluntary organisations.

Responsibility for residential accommodation under the Act is not delegated to the Borough and such accommodation is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14.

Health Division No. 14 administers 5 homes for the elderly Laburnum House (Crompton), Broadway House (Chadderton), Claremont and Coppice (Windsor Road, Oldham) and Schofield House in the Borough itself. Accommodation is available for a total of 164 residents but there is a considerable waiting list for this accommodation. A 6th home in Langley is likely to open in the summer of 1963.

Difficulties were encountered at the social centre held in the community centre at Langley during the winter months of 1961-1962 principally by reason of unsatisfactory heating arrangements and lack of a caretaker, and by courtesy of the Middleton Education Committee activities were transferred to the youth club, Martindale Crescent from 9th March, 1962.

Handicraft tuition was continued at the social centre and domiciliary arrangements for this tuition were also expanded during the year prior to the resignation of an occupational therapist in November, 1962. Arrangements are made for certain articles to be issued on loan to handicapped persons. These include bath seats, bath rails and lazy tongs. Although the social centre is now well established it was hoped it might have been possible to encourage larger numbers of handicapped to make use of this. It appears that the geographical situation is not ideal and many of the handicapped in the southern parts of the town are reluctant to travel to the northern limit of the Langley Estate although transport is provided.

As envisaged in last year's report a detailed review of individual handicapped in the Borough was carried out early in the year and the handicapped register was revised considerably with deletion of a number of those on it whose physical handicaps were minimal and were suffering principally from degenerative effects of old age.

Details of handicapped persons on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1962, were as follows :—

Handicapped Persons on the Register on the 31st December, 1962

Ministry of Labour Codes	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	M	F
A/E	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	2	9	3
F	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	17	—	3	21
G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
H/L	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	3
Q/T	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	2	6	—	6	9
V	—	4	5	3	—	—	2	4	8	1	12	15
U/W.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Z	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	3
Totals	—	4	11	18	4	—	5	9	40	5	37	59

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Over the past decade very close working relationship had been established between the Mental Welfare Officers working in the Borough and the Psychiatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital. In order to avoid disruption of this closely integrated

service, Mental Welfare staff were not appointed specifically to the Borough but were retained on the establishment of the Lancashire County Council Health Division 14. Members of the Divisional staff, however, carry out daily duties in the Borough, including visits to mentally ill and sub-normal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners, and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 164 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.22, page 45.

At 31st December, 1962, 301 patients were under County Council care—for details, see Table B.23, page 46.

OTHER SERVICES

(a) School Health Service

Since 1st June, 1961, the School Health Service, previously the direct responsibility of the County Council, has been administered by the Middleton Education Committee on behalf of the County Council. The medical staff of the Health Department are also School Medical Officers and the Health Visiting staff are partially engaged on School Health work. A report on the School Health Service during 1962, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee on the 18th February, 1963.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 585 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total, 188 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 397 reports after examination, see Table B.24, page 47.

Table B.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified births (i) occurring in, and (ii) finally belonging to, the Borough during 1962

	In Hospitals, Maternity Homes, etc.										In the Home										Total										
	Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births					
	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
Total number occur- ring in the Borough No. transferred out of Borough—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	245	250	255	258	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	245	250	255	258	1	1	1	
(i) to other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) to County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boroughs or other Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	
Total outward trans- fers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	
Net No. occurring in and belonging to Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	243	247	253	255	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	243	247	253	255	1	1	1	
No. transferred into Borough—																															
(i) from other Divisions	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	
(ii) from County																															
Boroughs or other Counties	25	34	280	269	305	303	10	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	34	281	270	306	304	10	13	13	
Total inward trans- fers	25	34	283	274	308	308	10	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	34	284	275	309	309	10	13	13	
Final No. belonging to Borough	25	34	283	274	308	308	10	13	—	—	10	8	244	248	254	256	1	1	1	1	1	35	42	527	522	562	564	11	14	14	

* A birth is regarded as “premature” if the birthweight is 5½lb. or less

Table B.2

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1962 : 5
Work done at individual centres during the year

Address of Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions	Number of individual children attended and who were born in :			At ages : Number of attendances of children		
		1962	1961	1960-1957	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton	101	296	256	107	4,467	460	157
Wade Street, Middleton Junction ...	51	38	65	45	1,092	159	40
All Saints School, Rhodes Middleton	23	22	13	8	236	15	8
Alkington, Middleton	48	170	152	56	2,634	303	62
Borrowdale Road, Langley	103	200	162	144	2,025	244	79
Totals	326	726	648	360	10,454	1,181	346

Table B.3

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

No. open at 31st December, 1962 : 2
Work done at individual clinics during the year

Address of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Attendances
Durnford Street, Middleton	118	551	2,727
Borrowdale Road, Langley	145	316	1,985
Totals	263	867	4,712

Table B.4

POST NATAL EXAMINATIONS OF WOMEN CONFINED DURING 1962

	Confined in Hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No Doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year	589	1	497	9
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth & twelfth weeks after confinement	502	1	392	5
Proportion (per cent of (b) to (a))	85.2	100	78.9	55.5

Table B.5

DENTAL CARE (excluding dental care of school age children)

Work done during the year.

	Infants not yet attending school	Expectant mothers	Nursing mothers	Total
Number examined	38	12	33	83
Number needing treatment	25	12	30	67
Number treated	13	8	17	38
Number of individuals actually treated who were rendered dentally fit	9	8	15	32
Number of extractions	8	13	5	26
Number of administra- tions of anaesthetics:				
Local	8	5	4	17
General	—	2	1	3
Number of fillings	18	3	6	27
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of inlays	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings or scaling and gum treat- ments	2	—	3	5
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—	—	—	—
Number of dressings ...	1	1	2	4
Number of radiographs	—	—	—	—
Number of dentures provided:				
Complete	—	—	1	1
Partial	—	1	3	4
Repaired	—	—	2	2

Table B.6

PREMATURE BIRTHS

(i.e., live and stillbirths of 5½lb. or less at birth, occurring during the year in cases where the mother was normally resident in the district)

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths									Premature stillbirths		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days			
3lb. 4oz. or less	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ...	8	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	13	1	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	31	—	30	9	—	9	4	—	3	1	—	—
Total	59	5	49	12	—	12	6	1	4	12	—	—

Table B.7

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Summary of work done by Midwives during the year.
Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths.

Livebirths			Stillbirths			Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 14th day	Deaths	
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery	Total	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery	Total		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
34	479	513	1	1	2	222	—	7

Table B.8
Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown above (1)	To hospital discharges shown above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits)
12,695	892	13,537	718

Table B.9

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air				Pethidine		Trilene
	With Pethidine and Trilene	Alone	With Pethidine	With Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone
Dr. present at delivery	2	—	—	—	3	14	15
Dr. not present at delivery	3	2	—	—	36	202	199
Total	5	2	—	—	39	216	214

Table B.10

HEALTH VISITING

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year.

(1) No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	4,680
(2) No. of visits paid in respect of :	
(a) Children under 1 year of age :	
(i) First visits	1,213
(ii) Total visits	6,566
(b) Children 1 year of age :	
(i) Total visits	3,179
(c) Children 2 to 4 years of age :	
(i) Total visits	6,358
(d) Adults :	
(i) Expectant mothers :	
First visits	95
Total visits	277
(ii) Over 65 :	
Total visits	996
(iii) Other adults :	
Total visits	147
(e) Problem families	1,092
(f) Miscellaneous cases	1,580
(g) Ineffective visits	2,309
(3) No. of families or households visited	6,468

Total completed cases analysed by sex and age groups during the year.

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	682	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M	13	1.9
F	9	1.3
5— M	10	1.5
F	8	1.2
15— M	42	6.2
F	130	19.1
45— M	69	10.1
F	101	14.8
65— M	108	15.8
F	192	28.2
All ages— M	242	35.5
F	440	64.5

Table B.12

HOME NURSING

Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treat- ment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Night	Day	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	9	18.6	—	744	4.4
Other infective & parasitic diseases	19	6.5	—	565	4.6
Cancer	42	7.1	104	1105	4.1
Diabetes	20	55.4	—	7141	6.4
Anaemias & other blood diseases	52	31.2	—	2323	1.4
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	2	2.1	—	30	7.3
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	22	9.2	5	558	2.8
Other diseases of central nervous system	25	23.0	—	840	1.5
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	13	2.0	—	185	5.7
Disease of heart and circulatory system	47	32.7	—	2812	1.8
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	17	1.7	—	181	6.4
Bronchitis	57	7.7	27	1363	3.1
Other diseases of respiratory System	25	1.1	—	184	6.8
Diseases of digestive system	69	5.0	1	1435	4.2
Diseases of genito-urinary system	29	19.9	2	553	1.0
Diseases of the skin	39	24.8	50	2450	2.6
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)...	22	29.4	—	1806	2.8
Senility and ill-defined conditions	96	15.6	—	2407	1.6
Burns and scalds	10	27.4	—	147	5.4
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	17	7.9	—	408	3.1
All other conditions	47	6.9	—	698	2.2
Totals	682	15.7	189	27935	2.6

Table B.13

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations performed during the year										
	At Clinics				By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice				Total	
	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers		By General Practitioners on sessional basis							
	Age in years		Age in years		Age in years				Age in years	
	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	
Primary vaccination...	566	157	152	—	—	—	662	833	1124	1228
Re-vaccination	—	72	208	—	—	—	44	567	1448	44
										990
										1276
										1656

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

No. of immunisations completed during the year.

Antigen Used		At Clinics				By General Practitioners in course of private practice	Total						
		By L.H.A. Medical Officers											
		Date of Birth											
		1958 to 1962	1948 to 1957	Prior to 1948	Total								
	†												
Diphtheria only	P R	— 1	18 340	3 2	21 343	6 —	1 19	— —	7 19	6 1	19 359	3 2	28 362
Whooping cough only	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria and whooping cough (combined)	P R	— 8	22 56	— —	22 64	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 8	22 56	— —	22 64
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (triple)	P R	417 —	1 2	— —	418 2	241 28	16 31	— 2	257 61	658 28	17 33	— 2	675 63
Diphtheria and tetanus (combined)	P R	4 3	89 636	— —	93 639	3 2	10 21	— —	13 23	7 5	99 657	— —	106 662

† P : Primary immunisations

R : Reinforcement injections

Table B.15

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

ADULTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	—	3
Springfield, Birkdale, Southport	—	1
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes'	—	1
Metcalf Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	1	—
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	2
Heath Memorial Home, Llanfairfechan ...	1	—
Total	2	7

Table B.16

**UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE
ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES**

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Bryn Aber Nursery, Abergele	2	—
Total	2	—

Table B.17 TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

(1) No. of Chest Clinic sessions attended	97
(2) No. of domiciliary visits	
(i) Cases :	
(a) First visits	51
(b) Re-visits	302
(ii) Contacts :	
(a) First visits	165
(b) Re-visits	811
(iii) Miscellaneous visits	48
	<hr/>
Total visits to all cases	1,377

Table B.18 B.C.G. VACCINATIONS BY CHEST PHYSICIAN

	Under 2 years of age	2 & under 5 years of age	5 & under 15 years of age	15 years of age and over
No. of persons tested (for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination)	22	14	33	4
No. found positive	—	4	9	—
No. found negative	22	10	24	4
No. of persons vaccinated	21	5	13	2

Table B.20

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Service	No. of Clinics operating at year end	Total No. of clinic sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
			In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total	In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total
Direct	1	50	597	688	1032	2317	127	108	178	413
Voluntary Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	50	597	688	1032	2317	127	108	178	413

Table B.21

HOME HELP SERVICE

Cases attended during the year.

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confine- ment at home	Confine- ment away from home	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
20	4	1	2	55	—	353	—	—

Table B.22

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1962

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal			
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	—	—	29	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	20	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	—	—
Police and courts	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—

Table B.23

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1962

	Mentally Ill			Psychopath			Subnormal			Severely subnormal		
	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Total No. of patients under care	-	-	70	-	-	-	8	8	17	11	13	6
No. of above attending day training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	3	8	12	4

Table B.24

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1962 :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them	10
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	15
(ii) Other local authority Superannuation schemes	36
(iii) Other local authority Sickness Pay schemes	—
(iv) Fitness to resume work	—
(v) Children Act, 1948	
Children & Young Persons Act, 1933	78
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours	103
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges	36
(viii) Children attending camp schools	46
(ix) Entrants to Teaching profession	54
(x) Oldham Attendance Centre	1
(xi) Convalescence (school children)	18

PART C

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1962.

During the year, the reorganisation of the refuse collection and disposal services, forecast in my last report, was carried out. The collection service is now in good order and giving the weekly collection which is the minimum required; this has involved not only the introduction of an incentive scheme, but also the embarkation by the Committee on a planned programme of vehicle renewal; facilities for vehicle maintenance have also been vastly improved. Controlled tipping is also now carried out strictly in accordance with the Minister's suggested precautions, and disposal is being achieved efficiently and hygienically.

Even though maximum use is being made of the system of excavating cover from old tips, reserves of tipping space are falling at an alarming rate, and the provision of a new Separation and Incineration Plant remains a vital sanitary need.

Throughout the year there have again been two unfilled posts for Public Health Inspectors; this shortage has severely restricted the work of the Department in many fields, the more particularly since the existing staff has been almost entirely engaged on the clearance of unfit houses.

The housing drive resulted in a total of 303 premises dealt with by the year end, the highest annual total since the programme began in 1956. A further survey was begun in preparation for a post-1966 programme, and as a result, last year's estimate of 1,500 unfit properties incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense has been retained, despite those houses dealt with in 1963.

In the field of Smoke Control, the section was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Taylor to the newly-created post of Smoke Inspector, and the arrival of Mr. Gallagher as Technical Assistant. A tidying-up of operative control areas was begun by serving statutory notices requiring the carrying out of necessary adaptations. In some areas a high proportion of owners had taken no action, and the service of these notices not only enforces the law, but also extends the owners' entitlement to grant payments. The No. 9 Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister, and considerable work was done in areas Nos. 8 and 10. In November, proceedings were authorised in ten cases for contravention of Section 11 of the Act.

It is regrettable that the pleasing reports of progress in refuse collection and disposal, housing, and smoke control cannot extend to the many other aspects of the Department's work—for example, food hygiene. This allocation of priorities must persist, however, until such time as a full staff can be attracted and retained.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the members of the Committee and the Medical Officer of Health for their encouragement and support, and to the Staff of the Department for their work during the year.

I also wish to thank the Chief Officers of other Departments for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am, .

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Middleton's sewage, up to three times dry weather flow, is treated at the Manchester Corporation Sewage Works at Davyhulme. Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of storm overflows.

With the exception of isolated farm houses, the only areas of the Borough without proper drainage and sewerage are the villages of Birch and Bowlee. A survey was carried out during 1961 and there are now 194 pail closets serving 203 premises.

In April, 1962, the pail collection service was reorganised within the Incentive Bonus Scheme referred to elsewhere, and since that time all pails have been emptied twice weekly. Disinfectants and deodorants are utilised in the collection.

WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports, but a major addition is the newly-completed Greenbooth Reservoir with a capacity of 700 million gallons.

The number of houses supplied by the Joint Board is 18,641.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation, and passed through sand filters; chlorine is added when entering supply pipes. An underground supply (Ridd Pit Borehole) can be used to augment supplies if required, water being pumped from the borehole to Clay Lane Storage Reservoir, and mixed with moorland supplies prior to treatment.

The chlorination dosage is 0.2 parts per million; chalk is added at the rate of 1½ grains per gallon and, when necessary, soda ash is added at the rate of ½ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 1,196 yards during the year.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The types and numbers of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year were :—

TABLE C.1

Pail closets	194
Waste-water closets	1,543
Fresh water closets	14,951

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Corporation offers to owners a grant of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste-water closets, etc., to water closets.

During the year, 74 owners took advantage of this facility.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In April, 1962, a Group Incentive Bonus Scheme was put into operation for a trial period of six months. The scheme was adopted permanently in September, 1962, and a weekly (viz., Monday to Friday) service is now provided throughout the Borough.

The basic task above which Bonus becomes payable is 100 bins per man per day, and the total work load to achieve a weekly collection is about 160 bins per man per day. Since fewer men are now employed to do the work, there has been no additional cost. Average Bonus earnings are from £2 to £2 10s. 0d. per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

20,230 Movable Dustbins

490 Ashpits

85 Special Containers (Flats, etc.)

and these are dealt with by a labour force of 5 Driver/Loaders and 25 Ashbinmen.

Trade refuse and extraordinary household refuse are collected by an additional vehicle with a crew of 2 men, whilst a further vehicle, also with a crew of 2 men, deals with pail closets and shop salvage collection. Both these crews are included in the Bonus Scheme.

During the year, delivery was taken of two new vehicles, each of 25 cubic yards capacity, one also being fitted with container-loading facilities. An order was also placed for a 50 cubic yard Continuous Loading vehicle for use on the Langley Estate.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In 1905, the Authority constructed an Incinerator for the disposal of refuse. With the growth of the town, the annual tonnage of refuse collected became more than the Incinerator could handle.

By 1936, almost one quarter of the refuse was having to be tipped, and the Incinerator was finally closed down in 1937.

In June, 1938, a new Separation and Incineration Plant was officially opened. Again the growth of the town outstripped the capacity of the plant, and, after 24 years, it was finally closed down in early 1962, being in need of complete renewal.

During the year, strenuous efforts were made to find a suitable and available site for a new plant, and much preparatory administrative work was carried out.

Meanwhile, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. Early in the year, covering material was purchased, but later it became possible to excavate suitable material from a former tip. The recommendations of the Minister as to the controlling of tipping are complied with in their entirety.

However, the reserve of tipping space in the Borough is alarmingly small, and it is essential that a return to disposal by Separation and Incineration be made immediately.

It is estimated that a total of 16,201 tons of household refuse was collected during the year.

SALVAGE

With the closing of the Separation Plant, sales of scrap metal virtually ceased.

During the year, the waste paper market was also in poor shape, with reductions in prices and limitations on output. The extremely poor paper baling facilities at the Separation Plant also preclude an output in keeping with the potential.

In the coming year, it is hoped to provide improved interim baling arrangements, though full-scale expansion must be deferred pending better market conditions.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.		£	s.	d.
Baled Tins	4	16	2	...	31	18	6
Baled Cardboard	29	9	3	...	290	3	5
Light Scrap	10	7	3	...	16	14	1
Scrap Tyres	1	2	2	...	5	12	6
	45	16	2		344	8	6

Table C.3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—1961

	Inspections made, etc.
Drainage work	1,370
Conversions	287
Water Supply	85

	Inspections made, etc.
Tents, vans, sheds caravans, etc	172
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc	37
Schools	11
Houses	1,220
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	160
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	70
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	818
Total	4,230

HOUSING ACTS, 1936—1961

Houses inspected	1,495
Measured for permitted number	—
Investigations—overcrowding	14
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	4,257
Total	5,766

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken :—

Milk, designated, for Bacteria	—	
Milk for chemical analysis	51	
Other foods for chemical analysis	78	
	—	129
Licensed premises	42	
Food preparing, etc., premises	43	
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles	6	
Markets and shops	611	
Unsound food	12	
Butchers' shops	20	
Fish and chip shops	—	
Ice cream shops	5	
Fishmongers	8	
Greengrocers	6	
Canteens	2	
Restaurants	16	
Grocers' shops	48	
Bakehouses	3	
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	59	
Total	1,010	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factories	44
Outworkers	26
Building sites	4
Total	74

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Hours of closing	27
Welfare (Section 38)	60
	<hr/>
Total	87
	<hr/>

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS	37
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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat infestations	423
Mice infestation	167
Re-inspections carried out	1,045
	<hr/>
Total	1,635
	<hr/>

Table C.4

		Type of Property				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
		(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	17204	2409	19649	54
II.	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	14	397	47	458	6
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	12	266	28	306	4
	Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	131	8	139	—
III.	Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	13	—	43	56	12
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	12	—	36	48	11
	Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
IV.	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	146	15	161	—
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	11	9	20	—
	Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	8	6	14	—
V.	Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	62	1588	108	1758	38
VI.	Number of infested properties in (Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	24	416	87	527	8
VII.	Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	42	498	74	614	9

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	2,383
Smoke Observations	6
Visits by Public Health Inspectors	581
	<hr/>
Total	2,970
	<hr/>

(a) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS :

The position as at 31st December, 1962, is as follows :—

Orders Operative	Acres	Premises
Middleton No. 1 (Alkrington)	104	700
„ No. 2 (Alkrington)	427	1,589
„ No. 3 (Clough Road)	7	90
„ No. 4 (Sedgley Street) ..	8	94
„ No. 5 (Hollin)	112	242
„ No. 6 (Croft Gates)	4	88
„ No. 7 (Alkrington)	53	364
„ No. 8 (Langley)	221	2,250
Orders Submitted, awaiting confirmation		
Middleton No. 9 (Alkrington)	180	350
Areas under survey		
Middleton No. 10 (Langley)	226	2,250

During the year, progress with new areas was halted temporarily in order to serve statutory notices on owners of premises in operative areas where necessary adaptations had not been carried out; 126 such notices were served, and at the year end 91 notices had been complied with.

Also during the period, legal proceedings were initiated against 10 occupiers of premises in smoke control areas who had emitted smoke from their chimneys other than from authorised fuels.

Extensive use is now made of leaflets and brochures produced in the Department, and these appear to be of assistance to owners and occupiers in proposed Control Areas. Leaflets were delivered to all houses in the Langley No. 8 Area.

(b) INDUSTRY

35 visits were paid to Boilerhouses and the industrial provisions of the Act explained to firing floor staff.

With the impending expiration of the period of grace given by Section 2 of the Act, Industrialists were expediting improvements to steam-raising plants, but only two notices of intention to install new equipment under Section 3 were received during the year.

Three warnings were issued for failure to notify intention to install.

Reminder notices of the coming expiration were sent to 14 companies.

No applications for prior approval were received.

(c) CHIMNEY HEIGHTS

Two plans were received which involved Section 10 of the Act. In both cases it was necessary to require increases in the heights of the chimneys proposed to be built.

(d) POLLUTION INVESTIGATION

The Corporation is a member Authority of the South-East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

A volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead peroxide candle are maintained in the district. The readings taken are passed through the Consultative Committee to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Fairs	56
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	537
Public conveniences	27
Tip and salvage depot	359
Refuse collection	18,799
Improvement Grants	60
Land Charge Searches	812
Accumulations and deposits	41
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	75
Noise Nuisances	13
Total	20,779
Total Number of Visits	37,573

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	515
--	-----

NOTICES

Verbal Notices given	636
Verbal Notices complied with	364
Informal Notices served	176
Informal Notices complied with	77
Statutory Notices served	55
Statutory Notices complied with	45

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh-water closets choked	18
Waste-water closets choked	67
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	116
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	33
Water closets repaired	12
Bins provided	40
Accumulations	25
Defective brickwork	17
Roofs repaired	24
Other nuisances abated	58
Plasterwork repaired	6
Floors repaired	6
Waste pipes remedied	11
Doors and windows repaired	21
Water supplies repaired	38
Removal of caravans	57

Table C.6

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Defects found	19
Written Notices served :—	2
Verbal Notices given :—	17
(a) Sanitary defects	4
(b) Other defects	15
Remedied	2
Remedied	15

Table C.7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Number of Council houses found to be infested	1
Number of Council houses disinfested	1
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	7
Number of other houses disinfested	7

Premises are treated by spraying with DDT or BHC in either kerosene or water formulations. Malathion is also occasionally used.

HOUSING

Table C.8

STATISTICS	Traditional permanent houses	Flats
Number of new houses erected during the year		
1. By the local authority	26	12
2. By other local authorities	—	—
3. By other bodies or persons	126	—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	890
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	1,627
(c)	Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	798
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, estimated	1,500

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED :

In Clearance Areas :—	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Per-sons	Fami-lies
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	39	—	39
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	—	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED :

	Number	Displaced during year Per-sons	Fami-lies
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	5	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	381	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	4	52
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) :

Position at end of year :

	No. of houses	No. of sepa- rate dwellings contained in Column 1
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :

	No. of houses	No. of occu- pants of houses in Column 1
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC. :

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	6	6	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	6	6	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—

(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	2	2	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	—	—	—	—

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959—STANDARD GRANTS :

Action during year :	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	28
(b) Approved by local authority	26
(c) Work completed	21

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957

Summary of houses in areas recommended for clearance in Seventh Year's Programme

Designation	Houses referred to	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
The Lime Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	6, 8, 10, Lime Street	3
The Shaw Street, Marsden Street and Greaves Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, Shaw Street; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Marsden Street	26
The Grimshaw Lane No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Pine Street; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Greaves Street, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Marsden Street; 9, off 245, Grimshaw Lane; 24, 26, 28, 30, Marsden Street; 1, 3, 5, Holland Street; 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, Grimshaw Lane	71
The Springbank Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, Springbank Terrace; 65, 67, Grimshaw Lane	9

Designation	Houses referred to	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
The Chapel Street (Rhodes) No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, Foxall Street; 28, 30, 32, 32A, 34, 36, 38, 40, Chapel Street; 13, 15, 17 and 16, Thorpe Street; 15, 17, 19, 21 Hilton Street	25
The Boardman Lane (Rhodes) No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	80, 82, 84, 86, Walker Street; 1, Boardman Lane	6
The Boardman Lane (Rhodes) No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	70, 72, 74, Boardman Lane ...	3
The Boardman Lane (Rhodes) No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	92, 94, 96, Boardman Lane ...	3
The Boardman Lane (Rhodes) No. 4 Clearance Area (1962)	124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, Boardman Lane	10
The Grimshaw Lane No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	315, 317, 319, 321, Grimshaw Lane	4
The Clarkson Street (Rhodes) No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	18, 20, Clarkson Street	2
The Chapel Street (Rhodes) No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	8, Clarkson Street; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Thorpe Street; 39, 41, Chapel Street	10
The Joshua Lane No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	1, 3, 3a, 5, 5a, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33, Joshua Lane	18
The Joshua Lane No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, Joshua Lane; 1, Oak Street	7
The Joshua Lane No. 3 Clearance Area (1962)	53, 55, 57, Joshua Lane	3
The Central Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	1, Wilkinson Street; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, Albion Street; 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Chapel Street; 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, Chapel Street; 12, Market Street	32

Designation	Houses referred to	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
The Chapel Street (Rhodes) No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	17, 19, 23, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 29a, Chapel Street; 1, 3, Peter Street; 12, 14, 16, Foxall Street	18
The Rutland Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	1, 3, 5, Rutland Street	3
The Manchester New Road Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	79, 81, 83, Manchester New Road	3
The Lodge Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	17, 19, 21, 23, Lodge Street ...	5
The Boarshaw Road Clearance Area (1962)	23, 25, 27, 29, Boarshaw Road	4
The Robinson Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1962)	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, Robinson Street	12
The Oldham Road Clearance Area (1962)	291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 301a, 303, 305, 307, 309, 309a, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, Oldham Road	17
		<hr/> 294 <hr/>

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with :

	No. of Houses
31, Boarshaw Road	
1, Back Evans Street	
609, Manchester Old Road	
1 and 3, Chapel Street	
18, 20 and 22, Manchester New Road	
39, Wood Street West.	9
	<hr/>
By Clearance Procedure	294
	<hr/>
Grand Total	303

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 129, particulars of which are given below :—

Table C.9

Samples	Number	Genuine
Milk	51	48
Margarine	2	2
Flour	3	3
Baking Powder	3	3
Codeine Tablets	1	1
Golden Syrup	1	1
Granulated Sugar	2	2
Bacon	1	1
Sausage	2	1
Meat Paste	1	1
Honey	1	1
Orange Drink	1	1
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil ...	1	1
Lard	2	2
Jelly	2	2
Chicken Soup	1	1
Mincemeat	2	2
Barley	1	1
Xmas Pudding	1	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	1
Ground Almonds	1	1
Mixed Candied Peel	2	2
Sweets	1	1
Pickles	1	1
Cod Liver Oil	1	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	—
Bread	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Apples	4	4
Gelatine	1	1
Tea	1	1
Gravy Browning	1	1
Fish Paste	1	1
Seidlitz Powders	1	1
Headache Powders	1	1
Lemon Curd	1	1
Butter	2	2
Boric Acid Lint	1	1
Dried Milk	1	1
Tuna Fish	1	1
Wines	2	2
Sherry	1	1
Dried Fruit Mix	1	1
Shredded Suet	1	1

Samples	Number	Genuine
Throat Tablets	2	2
Cheddar Cheese	1	1
Plum Jam	1	1
Stuffed Olives	2	2
Aspirin Tablets	1	1
Cake Mix	1	1
Beetroot	1	1
Cheese Spread	1	1
Blackcurrant Syrup	1	1
Chemical Food	1	1
Canned Fruit	1	1
Borax	1	1
Soda Water	1	—
Stewed Steak	1	1
Oats	1	—
Biscuits	1	—
Iodine	1	1
	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 121

The samples not considered genuine are as follows :—

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
23	Sausage	Meat content 72%. Contained 200 pts. p.m. of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned.
38	Biscuit	Base of biscuit contained 15 milligrams of dark coloured biscuit due to presence of 1.07 per cent iron.	Manufacturer and complainant informed.
58	Soda Water	A solution of sodium hypochlorate having a total available chlorine content of 5.1%. The alkalinity of the sample and the contents of sodium carbonate and chloride, as well as the amount of available chlorine found, are all consistent with the liquid being a sample of domestic bleach solution.	After full investigation, including inspection of bottling plant, it was decided to institute proceedings.
71	Cream Cheese Spread	Growth of mould where wrapper had been lifted or torn. Sample otherwise satisfactory.	Complainant informed.
72	Vinegar from jar of Beetroot	Acidity (as Acetic Acid) 2.54%. Lead 3.0 parts p.m. limits 2.0 parts per million.	Further sample from vendor advised, which proved satisfactory.

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
94	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	Ammonia 0.67% B.P. limits 0.85-1.05%.	Vendor communicated with.
129	Oats	Contained 0.375 grammes of flaked oats discoloured with 12 milligrams mineral oil or 1 milligram iron (as Fe). Probably derived from conveyor belt or other factory equipment.	Packer communicated with.
Other Items—			
(a)	Steak Pudding	Contained coil of nylon or gut.	Manufacturer fined £10.
(b)	Unopened bottle of milk	Dirt on internal surface.	Submitted to Analyst.
(c)	6 separate bottles of milk	Contained crown corks, folded tinfoil tops or glass splinters (presumed to have been inserted maliciously).	Dairy contacted and closer surveillance exercised which resulted in immediate cessation of complaints.
(d)	Corned Beef	Contained ox hair.	Vendor contacted and purchaser reimbursed. Australian Packers contacted and apologies received.
(e)	Pickled Onions	Contained dead fly.	Proved to be vinegar fly! Packer informed and apologies received.
(f)	Wrapped Cheese	Contained fly (which proved to be <i>Haematopota Pluvialis</i> L.) ('Cleg' or 'horsefly').	Proceedings instituted. £10 fine.
(g)	Biscuits	Contained live beetles and carcasses (<i>Ptinus Tectus</i>).	Proceedings taken. Fine £10. Bakehouse closed by agreement.

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
(h)	Loaf	Crust contaminated.	Proved to be lubricant. Caution given to Bakery and apologies received. Purchaser reimbursed.
(i)	Tin of Fruit Salad	Contained a foreign cricket (Gryllus Bimaculatus Degeer).	Contacted Importers and Packers in U.S.A. and received apology. Purchaser reimbursed.
(j)	Packet of Crumpets	Contained mould.	Proceedings taken. (Fined £10, with £2/2/- costs).
(k)	Chocolate Cake	Contained mould.	Proceedings taken (£25 fine, £10/10/- Advocates' Fee, £4 costs)
(l)	Loaf	Contained flour weevil (Tribolium Confusum).	Purchaser reimbursed. Bakery cautioned and apology received.

Table C.10

(b) Meat and Other Food Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Fruit	—	2	3	18	3
Canned Vegetables	—	—	3	9	13
Canned Cooked Ham	—	3	—	8	5
Canned Corned Beef	—	—	—	18	15
Canned Cooked Pork	—	1	1	6	2
Loose Meats	—	2	—	18	4
Canned Rice and Sago	—	—	—	13	9
Canned Fish	—	—	—	12	5½
Sausages	—	—	1	7	10
Canned Stewed Steak	—	—	—	26	11
Canned Cooked Chicken	—	—	—	3	10
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	—	—	23	3
Other Canned Meats	—	—	1	22	8¾
Broth, Soups and Soup Mixes ...	—	—	—	11	15
Bacon and Ham	—	—	—	14	8
Butter, Margarine and Cheese	—	2	2	4	9½
Flour	—	—	—	13	—
Evaporated Milk	—	—	—	20	15½
Pies and Puddings	—	—	—	10	15
Sweets and Confectionery	—	—	—	13	1
Cereals (approx.)	—	—	—	3	9½
Preserves	—	—	1	8	8
Pickled Foods	—	—	—	4	14½
Beverages	—	—	—	8	4
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods ...	—	—	—	—	12
Bread, Biscuits and Cream					
Crackers	—	—	—	7	1½
Miscellaneous Foods	—	—	—	9	12

Table C.11

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Number of registered distributors operating from :

(a) Dairies in the district	18
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	118

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Number of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b)	Nil
(b) Sterilising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b)	Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12(1) (c)	155
(d) Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg. 12(1) (d)	22

MILK SAMPLING

Table C.12

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis	51	48 genuine	7 low or slightly low in solids not fat. Milk sample No. 70 was free from visible dirt, but had been supplied in a bottle which had an unsightly blemish in the glass. Dairy informed.
Sample No. 7		Contained not less than 9.7% of extraneous water	Fined £15
Sample No. 51		Freezing point indicates 1.4% extraneous water. Freezing point — 0.521°C (Hortvet)	Vendor cautioned
Sample No. 111		Contained 0.11U Penicillin per millilitre	Farmer and Milk Production Officer informed
(b) Biological—			
(i) Tuberculosis	—	—	—
(ii) Brucellosis			
(a) Culture Test	—	—	—
(b) Biological Test	—	—	—

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities †.....	7	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	149	40	—	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	24	8	—	—
Total	180	50	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	3	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	4	1	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, &c. clean- ing and washing	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

No other out-work is undertaken in the Borough.

Times Printing Co., Union Street, Oldham.
